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## WEEKLY PEOPLE



# WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906.

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## STATE CONVENTION

OF ARKANSAS SOCIALIST PARTY  
MAKES AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

### COMES OUT FOR I. W. W.

Unity On A Proper Basis Triumphantly  
Forging Its Way Ahead Despite Volkssitzung-Berger Intrigues, Calumny, and Other Methods Familiar to the  
Bruises and Gouges for the A. F. of  
Hell, and to the Pure and Simple So-  
cialist Political Schemers.

Huntington, Arkansas, May 17.—The third State convention of the Socialist party, which met on the 7th inst., at Argenta, adopted the following platform and resolutions:

The Socialist party of Arkansas, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of International and National Socialism, and asserts the inalienable right of men and women to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We assert that the true purpose of government is to secure to every human being the enjoyment of this right, but we hold that such right is unknown to a majority of the people, to wit: the working class, inasmuch as the present economic system of inequality is destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We maintain that the true theory of politics is that the powers of government must be controlled by the people as a whole, and that the true theory of economics is that the means of production should be likewise owned, controlled and operated by the people in common. We cannot exercise this right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the tools of production. Deprived of these, our lives, our liberties and our happiness must perchance fall into the hands of those who own these essentials for work and wealth production.

We denounce the existing contradictory theory of present government with the prevailing despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—in that it divides the people into two hostile classes, the capitalist class and the working class, convulsing society with their contending interests, thereby perverting government to the exclusive benefit of the capitalist class.

The working class, compelled to produce with tools not its own, must for this privilege surrender to the owning class four-fifths of its product, and thus robbing of the wealth it alone produces is denied the means of self-employment, and because it has produced too much is forced into idleness and deprived of the necessities of life.

For the complete overthrow of such an anarchistic system we pledge our lives and raise the banner of the proletarian revolt, demanding the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, because unworthy and unfit to survive.

We warn the working class against the seductive and alluring promises of the dying middle class, the small merchants and manufacturers. All popular agitation is in their interest and is fruitless endeavor to perpetuate their existence beyond their already numbered years. The great combinations in trade and commerce now going on, in spite of legislatures, courts and Congresses, will soon efface them from the field of economic contention. We cannot become responsible in whole or in part for the miserable makeshifts which they seek to impose upon the people in the way of government ownership of a portion of the public utilities, and we denounce their efforts to mislead the working class into supporting them in a struggle in which the working class has no interest.

We call upon the wealth producers of Arkansas to unite under the banner of the Socialist party, and place themselves squarely upon the ground of their class interests and join us in our noble and glorious effort to place the land and all the tools of production in the hands of the people as a collective body and in establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth, where the workers shall receive the fruits of their labor, and where all men and all women shall, indeed, enjoy the right of life, and liberty, and unshackled and unhampered by economic fetters, the pursuit of happiness.

The resolutions, which dealt with the I. W. W., were as follows:

The Socialist Party of Arkansas in convention assembled hereby asserts that

the time can no longer be safely delayed for the working class to unite upon a class conscious, revolutionary platform, both politically and economically, and we demand that immediate steps be taken to unite in one political party all revolutionary Socialists in America. And as a means to that end, and for further arming and equipping the working class for the work of taking and holding the industries of this country, we endorse the Industrial Workers of the World as the correct economic expression of the working class, commanding its principles, policy and purpose, to the toiling masses.

There was quite a scrap over both documents, the fight for both was led by the State Secretary, Dan Hogan, who was nominated for governor.

It would appear as if we are getting out of the woods. D. A. R.

### UNITY IN CINCINNATI

Bona Fide Socialism Receives A Strong and Suggestive Vote at S. P. Convention.

Cincinnati, O., May 20.—The I. W. W. men of the Socialist Party held a caucus and choosing Vaupel as their spokesman presented six propositions at the Socialist Party convention that met last night.

The six propositions and what became of them follow below:

1. We stand unhesitatingly for the unity of the two Socialist parties of America as urged by the International Socialist Congress.

[The vote was a tie, chairman decided for the proposition.]

2. In view of the capitalistic principle of the A. F. of L., which must logically necessitate the members being interested in capitalistic reform politics, we endorse the industrial form of economic organization as exemplified by the I. W. W. as opposed to the craft form of organization, as exemplified by the A. F. of L.

[Tabled by vote of 50 to 43.]

Oppose so-called Stat. Autonomy and favor a centralization of power absolutely in control of the rank and file.

[Tabled by vote of 47 to 41.]

4. We favor a party owned press both for propaganda and news purposes.

[Tabled by a vote of 48 to 42.]

5. In view of the probability of a Hearst reform movement based upon most of our immediate demands, we favor the adoption of Local Cincinnati's platform of two years ago, which declares that municipal ownership under capitalism is capitalist municipal ownership.

[Adopted.]

6. We stand for a more general state propaganda and fifteen cents state dues.

[Adopted.]

The fight centered on proposition 2, which was tabled. The vote in favor of bona fide Socialism and all that is thereby implied was, as the figures indicated, a strong and suggestive one.

### MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL

May Commence on June 8—Will Cost Mine Owners' Ass'n \$30,000.

Denver, May 20.—It is reported here that attorneys for the defense will leave for Boise, Idaho, next Monday to look after the interests of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Miners, accused of the assassination of Frank Steunenberg, former Governor of Idaho.

The trial, it now appears, will commence June 8 instead of June 15. The hearing will consume at least three weeks and a host of witnesses will be examined. It is likely that the trial will cost the Mine Owners' Association \$30,000.

Congressman H. M. Hogg has been retained by the Mine Owners' Association to assume charge of the prosecution of Vincent St. John, president of the Burke, Idaho, Miners' Union, and now accused of the murder of Benjamin Burnham.

### SILK WORKERS ORGANIZE IN HOBOKEN.

On Tuesday the 15th instant an I. W. W. silk workers local was organized in Hoboken, by Local 190 of Brooklyn and 176 of New York. Another meeting was held on Saturday, May 19 and the total number of members rose to 54. This is a very good start for Hoboken. Six ladies joined the organization. The members are mostly old weavers who have had sad experiences in the old unions. They are very hopeful now, that the Industrial Workers of the World will be the real organization to bring their industry to a higher

level.

## ROJESTVENSKY GOODING

In the fall of 1904 the Russian armada steamed out of the Baltic bound for the Pacific, intent upon sweeping the seas clear of Japanese men of war. As the armada was ploughing its way through the North Sea in somewhat misty weather it fell in with some English fishing vessels. Fishing vessels should be the crafts least likely to be confused for war ships. Nevertheless, the innocent, unarmed, plodding and bulky English fishermen were taken for swift running Japanese torpedo boats: fire was instantly opened upon them at a signal from the Admiral's flag ship: several were sunk and not a few lives lost. After recovering from the first shock of horror, the public laughed heartily—at Admiral Rojestvensky; cartoonists and humorists depicted the Admiral and his crew in several states of intoxication. The accident was attributed to "voidka." This was unkind. It was unjust. It was incorrect.

"Voidka" had nothing to do with the case. It was a case of "Police-Spy." The same as the flatterer must live upon him who listens to him, the police-spy has to live upon him for whom he spies. As the flatterer pays the bill for the flatterer, so does the patron of the police-spy foot the latter's bills. This fact has some grave, at times humorous, results. The flatterer can be successful only if he is gifted with imagination. He must imagine virtues non-existent, and these he must extol. Only in the measure that he can imagine virtues in the flatterer can he hold the latter's esteem. Precisely so with the police-spy. If there is anything to spy, why, of course, he has easy sailing. But spyable subjects often run dry. It is then that the genius of the spy must rise to the occasion. He must imagine spyable matter, and this he must report with circum-

stantial detail. The gauge of his bills is the eminence of his genius in imagining. The next stage in the process is obvious, although it is not usually thought of. Both the flatterer and the keeper of spies eventually become the dopes of their hirelings. From being a dupe to becoming a maniac is but a slight transition. What monomaniacs flatterers can become Roosevelt is an illustration of Rojestvensky illustrates the police spy monomaniac victim. The Russian police spies knew no bounds. Presently, like Rojestvensky, Gooding was thoroughly stuffed, and, like Rojestvensky, he has become an irresponsible maniac. The other day some one in Boise dropped into a drug store and ordered some glycerine to soothe a scratch. Glycerine has something to do with dynamite. A police-spy caught the word and reported the occurrence with the exaggerations that may be imagined—and Gooding jumped out of his chair terror-stricken and ordered, no doubt, an extra bonus to his watchful spies. Another day some one dropped on the road to mining camp a little package of blasting powder, an article that could not be used except in mines. The fact was quickly reported by the alert spy, who saw, not one little package, but a whole pile, with sinister men hiding behind trees and whispering "Gooding," "Moyer," "Haywood," etc. The Governor jumped out of his skin. He called out the militia. A conspiracy was on foot to free Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and blow up Gooding himself. More recently, a fire took place at the Idaho University, burning down the main building. At a meeting of the Board of Regents Gooding held a speech in the course of which he said: "If you members of the Board of Regents of this University will cause a proper investigation to be made as to the cause or origin of this fire, I feel certain you will find the 'Inner Circle' of the Western Federation of Miners is responsible for it!"

Gov. Gooding is in Rojestvensky's fix. The McKenneys, the Beckmans, the Sternings, the Scotts, the Orchards, the McParlands, the Steve Adams, in short, the raft of police and other sorts of spies that the Governor, as a member of the Mine Owners' Association, has long been in intimacy with, are no better and no worse than their species. They know carriage when they smell it. They "spied," and finding nothing to "spy" were not the fools to fight with their fees. They started to invent spyable subjects. Fer-

I got through small groups sat around reading them, so eager were they to peruse the story. They are simply hungry for the live word.

We know that the labor fakirs, in co-operation with the capitalists, will succeed in driving the mine slaves back into their dungeons once more; but with hundreds of idle miners and many delegates in town from all over the State, we are building not only for to-day but to-morrow as well.

The Industrial Workers of the World is being pushed with great energy here.

I will stay over for the Moyer-Haywood protest demonstration to-morrow, and move on to Peoria on Monday morning.

Philip Veal,  
National Organizer I.W.W. and S.L.P.

### VEAL DISCHARGED.

Springfield Authorities Ridiculous Behavior—Workmen Jubilant.

Springfield, Ill., May 17.—I appeared for trial at 2 p. m. this afternoon. I had all the witnesses necessary. After we sat in the squire's office for quite a while the State Attorney began to phone for the sheriff, with the result that "he was not in town." The case was dismissed; I have to appear again to-morrow for disorderly conduct. From all indications that case will be dismissed also. The authorities here certainly have made asses out of themselves; so we will be able to hold two good street meetings before the Sunday Moyer-Haywood demonstration. Accordingly, Labor was left aside, and the two sets of capitalist interests got into each other's hair. Roosevelt then made up his mind to step forward and play the great reformer. It so happens, however, that the man is merely bumptious. He knows nothing; accordingly, can have no convictions. Being anxious merely to cut a figure, his putty face bore the impress of whatever fist gave it the last punch.

The workingmen here are jubilant over the result of the first trial.

Philip Veal,  
National Organizer I.W.W. and S.L.P.

### CARTERET INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Hold Open Air Meeting of Absorbing Interest, and Create Strong Impression.

Carteret, N. J., May 18.—Yesterday an open air meeting was held here by the I. W. W. with great results. John T. Vaughan was the first speaker. He exposed the capitalist delusions while the workers listened attentively and increased so rapidly that they obstructed the thoroughfare.

He was requested to move, or be moved, and he took up his stand on new ground, taking the crowd with him. He continued his address and finished without opposition.

Next James Pinkham spoke, laying bare the capitalist tyranny of child slavery, by which thousands of immature lives are annually ruined.

Then James Geffert took the stand. He exposed the class struggle to perfection and showed that only through industrial unionism could the increasing curse be abolished.

Literature was distributed all evening, and when the meeting closed, the crowd was loath to disperse.

### AN INNOVATION FOR MONTREAL

Montreal, May 15.—The first outdoor Socialist meeting ever held on the historic Champ de Mars took place on May 13. The collection for the Moyer and Haywood fund amounted to \$5,05. The police were there in full force. The chief stated he would break up the meeting if the slightest opportunity for doing so arose. However, he never got the slightest chance.

### BROOKLYN'S PROTEST.

A protest meeting of the workingmen of Brooklyn against the outrageous kidnapping and conspiracy to hang President Moyer, Secretary Haywood, and Executive Committeeman Pettibone, leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, will be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle avenues, on SATURDAY, May 26, 1906, at 8.15 p. m.

Addresses by John T. Vaughan, Henry K. Kearns and A. Lott (in German).

Suitable resolutions will be read and adopted and sent to the proper authorities.

Workingmen! Attend this meeting. Let organized capital know that you stand by your leaders. This is a fight for your liberty as well as theirs.

### CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION.

This year's State convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at Bridgeport, May 30 (Memorial Day).

The convention will be called to order at 10.30 a. m. at Section headquarters, 1255 Main street, room 3, corner of Main and Congress streets.

Connecticut State Executive Committee, S. L. P., Fred Fellermann, Secretary.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

"THE RATE BILL PASSED," OR "ROOSEVELT UNVEILED."

The Reason for the Move That Led to the Bill—The President's Manoeuvres—His Utter Discomfiture—Disgraceful Figure Cut by the "Hero of San Juan."

The railroad bill passed the Senate during the week, on the 18th inst. It will now go back to the House, whence it proceeded. In all probability it will be enacted into law. Now, what is the railroad bill? This question implies what kind of a person is Theodore Roosevelt.

Two questions rose prominent in the capitalist camp with the inauguration of the Roosevelt administration. They were the Tariff and the Railroads. On these subjects large numbers of capitalists, regardless of party affiliations, were and are at loggerheads. The upper capitalists make life a burden to the lower ones. The railroads and the high tariff work for upper capitalism. Through the railroads, shippers who control no railroads, are simply blackmailed; through the high tariff, lesser capitalists feel hampered. The greater question of the plundering of Labor did not figure—both upper and lower capitalists were agreed that Labor was there to be plundered, and that any thought of the contrary meant "disrespect to Law." Accordingly, Labor was left aside, and the two sets of capitalist interests got into each other's hair. Roosevelt then made up his mind to step forward and play the great reformer. It so happens, however, that the man is merely bumptious. He knows nothing; accordingly, can have no convictions. Being anxious merely to cut a figure, his putty face bore the impress of whatever fist gave it the last punch.

Roosevelt performed his feat on the North Sea public opinion declared the man was a dangerous lunatic to allow to remain afloat. Ditto, ditto Gov. Gooding. The one, as the other, is a case of Police-Spy-Degeneracy.

Springfield, Ill., May 17.—I appeared for trial at 2 p. m. this afternoon. I had all the witnesses necessary. After we sat in the squire's office for quite a while the State Attorney began to phone for the sheriff, with the result that "he was not in town." The case was dismissed; I have to appear again to-morrow for disorderly conduct. From all indications that case will be dismissed also. The authorities here certainly have made asses out of themselves; so we will be able to hold two good street meetings before the Sunday Moyer-Haywood demonstration. Accordingly, Labor was left aside, and the two sets of capitalist interests got into each other's hair. Roosevelt then made up his mind to step forward and play the great reformer. It so happens, however, that the man is merely bumptious. He knows nothing; accordingly, can have no convictions. Being anxious merely to cut a figure, his putty face bore the impress of whatever fist gave it the last punch.

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# THE DEPARTMENT STORE VS. THE CHAIN OF STORES

A decision handed down in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati in a suit brought by Burton Bros. & Co. of New York, will have a far-reaching effect. The suit brought by Burton Bros. & Co. was against Kinnane Bros. & Co., of Springfield, O., to restrain them from selling the Burton "Banzai" silk at less than the stipulated price of fifty cents per yard, and also for \$50,000 damages. The decision of Judge Thompson in the case states: "It is ordered, adjudged and agreed by the Court that the defendant, Kinnane Bros. & Co., its agents, servants, attorneys, employees and assigns be, and they are hereby, each of them, properly enjoined and restrained from advertising silk or offspring for sale, Banzai silk at a price less than fifty cents per yard as paid them in said bill." The decision of Judge Thompson is final and insures for the future the protection of both the manufacturer and the retailer against the breaking of contract agreements to sell at the restricted price.

But in order to better understand the meaning of this decision given by Judge Thompson of the United States Circuit Court, it is necessary to also understand the struggle for supremacy in the retail market between the large manufacturing interests and the department stores. A struggle for supremacy which is now culminating according to this decision with the manufacturing interests in the lead and the inevitable result, the chain stores system in retaildom.

Time was, and that not long ago, when the manufacturers of this country were under the domination of the jobbers, they being the middlemen between the manufacturers and retailers. Manufacturing being carried on with the simple tool in isolated places and on a small basis, the jobber performed the function of gathering the various products under one roof for the accommodation of the retailer, and incidentally for all that was in it for himself. With the development of the retail business and the advent of the department stores the jobber must go and the modern retailer comes in direct touch with the manufacturer. The conflict between the manufacturer and retailer started when the former could not submit to the latter's dictates—"Bar-gains" and "Hurrah Sales" are the order of the day in the department stores. The department stores cannot depend for their trade upon the immediate vicinity only. Cheap goods must be produced and sold cheap to draw the trade from far-off territories. The buyer for the department store, being in a position to dictate terms on account of the enormous amount of ready cash on hand and his tremendous purchasing capacity, placed the large manufacturing interest on an unprofitable basis. As in all conflicts and battles, each side is struggling for supremacy until finally one or the other is bound to go down.

Judge Thompson's decision secures the manufacturing and chain stores system from the competition of the department stores. The branded commodity was the first step in that direction. The manufacturer in order to protect himself branded his products. For example, "Banzai Silk," "Regal Shoes," "Lion Coffee," "Steinsohn Hats," "Uneeda Biscuit," or "Old Crow Whiskey." These products have no other particular merit except the fixed place in the public mind. Millions upon millions of dollars are expended upon advertising the particular brands of these commodities and the public is implored to take no "substitutes." It is not an uncommon thing for a retail clerk to have his customers ask for well-advertised brands. This puts the manufacturer in a position to dictate terms to the department stores, giving the latter a chance to either accept his terms or sell the products of the sweat shops. This necessitates on the part of the department stores the encouraging of a large number of small manufacturers, known as sweat shops. Upon investigation it will be found that many large families are working in the tenement houses under very unsanitary conditions producing as cheaply as possible for the benefit of the bargain counters.

This is how one large manufacturer expresses himself on this question in one of our commercial magazines:

"They are selling wash ties now for seven cents a piece in some of the shops. I know, for I bought one. That being the case, what are we to expect later? The season for this class of goods opens May 15, if we have warm weather. I tell you by July 15 you can buy washable scarfs six for five cents. Some of these neckwear houses have the stuff made up in Brooklyn and employ these raw Hungarian girls. They tell them they will teach them to become expert neckwear operatives and make attractive promises. Then they pay them just enough to feed

them, and if any of them ask for a raise they let them go and take on new ones."

Some few, very few, by exploiting little children that should be in the schools and in the open air, accumulate enough to place themselves in the ranks of the middle class. How long they can remain in that status after this battle will have reached its climax is not hard to guess. While the position of this so-called middle class element is not an enviable one on account of their severe struggle to hold on to their possessions in the face of the improved implements of production, they are not to be sympathized with by the working class, because at the expense of the flesh and blood of our class can they maintain their status. Accordingly the so-called legitimate manufacturers who produce with the most improved implements of production and on a large scale cannot compete with these sweatshops which exploit our delicate women and little children for the benefit of the bargain counter. Hence the cry through the channels of the Christian church, and the Jewish Synagogue, though the legislative assemblies and the labor fakir circuses against the sweat shop system! I said that the department stores encouraged the growth in number of the small manufacturers; and, in order to dispose of their products in the retail market, the modern manufacturers, on the other hand, encourage the growth of the small stores and the invading by them of every nook and corner in our great cities—meeting conditions everywhere. The chain stores to-day are predominating factors in retaildom and are either backed or cowed directly by the large manufacturers. They are predominating factors because, as I said before, they meet conditions everywhere, something the department store cannot do. In working class districts they run their business by day and by night the same as the proverbial Chinaman. The business of the department store owners is injured so they, in order to retaliate, through the same channels of the Christian Churches, legislative assemblies and labor fakir circuses, cry out: "Down with the slavery of the clerks! We demand early closing!" Birds of a feather flock together.

There is yet another feature in the chain store system that must not be overlooked. The corporations that aid or directly own these small stores sail under a variety of titles. You may see the names of Jones, dealer in hats, on Third avenue, and Smith, dealing in the same goods, on Sixth avenue, with the chances that both belong to the Cheatem Skinner corporation. The following from the Daily People of May 10, 1905, proves my contention:

Newark, N. J., May 10.—Four concerns, organized to deal in grain and hay, filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office yesterday. In each instance the incorporators are Walter H. Sloane, Albert J. Morgan, Robert Clyde, Charles J. Neale, and Edward Elsworth, and the principal office in this State is given as at 525 Main street, East Orange, the headquarters of the New Jersey Registration and Trust Company. "The names of the four incorporations are The Cadillac Grain Company, the Euclid Four & Grain Company, the Fort Orange Grain Company, and the Chesapeake Grain Company. The first two have an authorized capital of \$25,000 each, and the other two of \$50,000 each. The amount paid in by the incorporators for each concern is \$1,000."

During the investigation of the State of Missouri about eight months ago to ascertain the exact status of an alleged independent concern that sails under the title of Waters Pierce Oil Company, it was found that this said Waters Pierce Oil Company were none other than our old friend, the enemy, Standard Oil Company, which company sails under eighteen different names, as follows: Standard Oil Company of Ohio, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Indiana Pipe Line Company, Atlantic Refining Company, Solar Refining Company, Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, Buck Eye Pipe Line Company, New York Transit Company, National Transit Company, Southern Pipe Line Company, Eureka Pipe Line Company, Forest Oil Company, Ohio Oil Company, Northwestern Ohio Pipe Line Company, and Southern Pennsylvania Oil Company.

How many of you men who are employed in the retail stores of this city are not aware of a similar condition of affairs in your own trade? The chain stores as I have pointed out are the predominating factor in retaildom be-

cause: first, on account of their being able to meet conditions everywhere; second, because their expense decreases as they increase the number of their stores; and third, because their power of wiping out the small independent dealer is never perceived. The day is not far distant when it will be impossible for the independent small man in business to exist. Not alone will this affect the independent small man but the wage-working clerks as well. It is an accepted truth that supply and demand, the same as it regulates the price of all other commodities, also regulates the price of labor, called wages. With the development of the chain stores, it will not alone make it impossible for the clerk to go in business for himself with a small capital, but having done away with the wholesale drummer and the small independent business man, the army of the unemployed clerks will be increased with the inevitable result of a decrease in wages. These rules culled from a booklet issued by a company said to be backed by the H. B. Clafin Company, controlling a large number of stores will give an idea of what's in store for the clerk, in the near future. Out of forty-nine rules I picked the following:

1. Don't make a practice of coming late to business. It's more to your interest to come a FEW MINUTES EARLY.
2. Don't be disloyal to your employer.
3. Don't be discourteous to customers. It's a fault which cannot be excused.
4. Don't stand and stare at customers, or make remarks or criticisms in regard to the color or style of their dress.
5. Don't stand in a listless manner while customers are examining goods. Be attentive, and show an interest in your employer's business.
6. Don't fail to remember that customers frequently hand you a \$2 bill and when you hand them the change declare they gave you a \$5 bill. Call back the amount every time. It's easy when you get used to it.
7. Don't forget that no sales means no profit, or that upon the amount of your sales, to a great extent, depends the amount of your salary.
8. Don't fail to know what goods are in your stock.
9. Don't permit a customer to leave a department dissatisfied or offended before sending for some one in higher authority.
10. Don't disregard instructions from those holding superior positions.
11. Don't think all customers are honest or give might-be-thieves a chance to steal.
12. Don't be an eye servant. Be a faithful co-worker in sight or out of sight.
13. Don't say "I was not hired to do that." I MIGHT COST YOU YOUR POSITION AND REFERENCE TO OBTAIN ANOTHER.
14. Don't lose sight of the fact that your record is as much to you as your salary—sometimes more.
15. Don't provoke managers or misuse privileges. THERE IS SOME ONE who appreciates fair treatment WAITING FOR YOUR POSITION.
16. Don't be afraid of making suggestions for the betterment of the business. If heard from it is a sign that you are using your eyes and ears to advantage.
17. Don't say of goods asked for and not in stock that we haven't any, but are temporarily out.
18. Don't allow yourself to become irritable because some customers occasionally DETAIN YOU A FEW MINUTES AFTER DOORS CLOSE.
19. Don't accept a position unless you are perfectly willing and anxious to follow the rules of the store in every detail pleasantly and efficiently.

Now, fellow workers employed as store and office clerks, the only way to meet these conditions that are fast approaching—the only way, I say, to meet these conditions is to unite under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World. Let those of us who are intelligent enough to grasp this question put our shoulders to the wheel and make the Store and Office Workers' Union a power to be reckoned with. Now is the time to do it! To those who think it best to wait until conditions are more fully developed, I quote the words of Patrick Henry during the days of trumpet calls to Patriotism in urging on the American Revolutionary War against King George of England:

"They tell us, sir, that we are weak—unable to cope with so formidable an

adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be next week or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every home? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance, by lying supinely on our backs, and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies have bound us hand and foot?"

Quietly and persistently let us build up the Store and Office Workers' Union of the Industrial Workers of the World, the organization of retail clerks and other clerical workers. Not alone for better wages and shorter hours, but with the final object in view of taking and holding that which we produce by our labor.

Society throughout the world is passing through a revolutionary period. In Russia, France, Japan and elsewhere the social structure is being shaken at its foundation by working class revolution. This country also is experiencing great labor disturbances. At the late elections, large Socialist and public ownership votes have been cast. And whatever mistaken beliefs many of those voters may have held as to the method that shall be adopted for the accomplishment of their purpose, there is no doubt that when the time arrives for action, the fact will be clear to all of them that control of industry by and for the people can be effected by no other means except that the operatives shall be organized and, through their industrial organization, shall carry on and exercise direct control of industry. Time is bringing its results. The efforts to counteract the Colorado-Idaho outrage and prevent the judicial murder of Moyer and Haywood is solidifying and developing the revolutionary movement. Preparations are being made by the working class for the entire overthrow of the control of the industry by the capitalists. We clerks, office workers, etc., must prepare to take charge of the stores and distribution generally. The systems of operation which are now in effect, the systems which our suggestions have done so much to bring up to their present state of perfection—we shall have to take charge of operation under those systems and adapt them to the needs of the working class. It is all-important that you make yourselves more and more familiar with both the general retail business and with the affairs of the particular institution where you are employed. We trust that as soon as the rest of the working class are ready to enact the revolution and emancipate themselves, we, the store and office workers, shall have the intelligence and character and shall have developed the necessary organization to successfully take control of distribution, as our department of industry. A. Orange.

New York, May 2, 1906.

## CAN THIS BE?

[The below appears in the Boise, Idaho, "Evening Capital News", a capitalist paper. Whether the facts it alleges are true or false, true is the cheerful fact, which it reveals, that the conspirators among the Mine Owners' Association have started quarreling among themselves. This was not "on the programme" when they plotted the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone with intent to murder them off-hand. This is one more evidence that the Working Class smashed the plot.]

## REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

In 1902, Frank R. Gooding was Chairman of the Republican State Committee. At that time Idaho was in the doubtful column, Governor Hunt being a candidate for re-election, and Gooding, being a very small politician, thought, as he still thinks, that he could do no wrong.

In carrying out this idea, he employed one W. Y. Perkins to go over the state organizing Socialist clubs in order to draw votes from the Democrats. At that time there was no Socialist organization in the state, and Gooding is really the father of the organization in Idaho. The better class of Republicans, who have honor and principle, condemned this action on his part, knowing that the time would come when the "whirlwind" would be reaped, but notwithstanding their protests, Gooding went ahead and had this fellow Perkins on his pay roll through the campaign.

In a published interview at that time, General Joseph Perrault, one of the "old guard" Republicans said:

"Honest Republicans everywhere repudiate his expenditure of the money which came into his hands, as chairman, in sending his bosom friend, Perkins, about the state organizing the Socialist party. Those who believe in the principles of Republicanism would have been better satisfied if Mr. Gooding had done something toward organizing his own party."

Now, Governor Gooding, at every opportunity, condemns the Socialists and charges them with everything imagin-

able, prevents them hiring halls, and calls upon all good citizens, through his organs, to assist him in keeping them down.

Socialists are just the same to-day as they were in 1902, when Gooding took them under his wing and gave them every encouragement and paid this man Perkins for his work in organizing them.

Gooding is now "reaping the whirlwind," as all fools and knaves do in the end. He is not now in a position to complain.

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# THE EIGHT HOUR LAW IN THE UNITED STATES

Appended to the May Day Proclamation of the International Socialist Bureau for 1906, appear reports from the various affiliated parties on the eight-hour law in their respective countries. Following is the report for the Socialist Labor Party:

According to the report of the Federal Bureau of Labor, there are eight hour laws in thirty-one out of the forty-five States of the Union, besides several territories and dependencies, also under the United States itself. These laws, however, are neither uniform, nor are they as thorough as may appear superficially. I refer to the below official table:

Arizona—Eight hours constitute a day's work in all mines and underground workings.

Arkansas—Eight hours constitute a day's work, unless it is otherwise expressly stipulated by the parties to a contract. The time of service of all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon any public works, or work done for, the State, or for any political sub-division thereof, whether the work is to be done by contract or otherwise,

Missouri—Eight hours constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise.

Minnesota—Eight hours constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise.

Montana—Eight hours constitute a day's work for persons engaged to co-operate or handle any first-motion or direct-acting hoisting engine, or any geared or indirect-acting hoisting engine at any mine employing fifteen or more men underground when the duties of firemen are performed by the person so engaged; also for any stationary engine developing fifty or more horse-power when such engine has charge or control of a boiler or boilers in addition to his other duties. The law applies only to such steam plants as are in continuous operation or are operated sixteen or more hours in each twenty-four hours, and does not apply to persons running any engine more than eight hours in each twenty-four for the purpose of relieving another employee in case of sickness or other unforeseen cause. Eight hours constitute a day's labor upon roads and highways.

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# JAMESTOWN PROTEST

MEETING LEARNS FATE OF PERSECUTED MEN DEPENDS ON WORKING CLASS.

Judge May Be Servile, Jury Packed, but an Awakening of Labor Will Stay Capital's Bloody Hand—"An Injury to One Is an Injury to All."

Jamestown, N. Y., May 15.—The Moyer-Haywood protest meeting, held last Sunday, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, was comparatively well-attended and highly enthusiastic. The enclosed is a fair account, from the "Jamestown Evening Journal" of yesterday:

## LABOR PROTESTS.

"Workingmen of Jamestown at Mass Meeting, Adopt Resolutions.

"Sympathy Expressed for Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Miners—Declare That Trial Will Be a Farce and Men Are Already Doomed for Crime They Did Not Commit."

"A number of local trade unionists gathered in the City Hall at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon to participate in a mass meeting to protest against the action of the Western mine owners in their treatment of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, heads of the Western Federation of Miners. Thomas H. Jackson, of Fredonia, candidate for governor of the Socialist Labor Party, spoke.

"He said: 'A revolution is on in this country similar to that in Russia. Until Bloody Sunday the Russians thought the Czar was their best friend. Until recently the American workingmen had thought the capitalist was his friend, but to-day he finds the mask off and the capitalist is a czar. Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer were the heads of the Western Federation of Miners and sought to unite all the mine workers so that the capitalist class could be effectively fought. These three men were different from Mitchell and Gompers, who banquet and hobnob with the capitalists. The mine owners realized that they must be exterminated or they would do the capitalist cause damage.'

"In order to plunder the working class the capitalist has a weapon which he uses to the death of the workingman. The blackest crime of all will be committed when these three men are murdered. The capitalists control the papers and have everything their own way. The capitalist has the subsidized militia at his command and failing in that by shooting down defenceless workmen he throws them into prison without trial for alleged crimes which investigation shows were committed by hired detectives and spies of his own class."

"It will be but a few days before the trial. But we know what it will be. We know what kind of a jury and judge will sit. It will be no experiment or test for capital understands it must dominate and every juror will be prejudiced, the judge will be subsidized so that it will not be a question of guilt or innocence. But it does in a measure depend upon the working people of the land. The capitalists have their fingers upon the pulse of 20,000,000 workingmen and if these protest they may stay the bloody hand of capital. If you are quiet and unresponsive the murder will go on as it did in Chicago twenty years ago."

"Roosevelt as the high priest of the capitalist class sees the empire of Belmont tottering as did the walls of San Francisco. He sees the awakening of labor and knows that the capitalist must be on the defensive. He says these men are implicated in murder and must pay the penalty. If they are executed he becomes himself guilty of murder by his very refusal to have the law impartially enforced."

"The speaker dwelt at length upon the details of the western trouble and urged the workingmen to protest, saying: 'An injury to one of us is an injury to all. Do your part in preventing this crime.'

"A collection for the benefit of the fund with which to conduct the defense of the three men was then taken and O. Beldner, who presided as chairman, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas, President C. H. Moyer and Secretary W. D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, together with A. Pettibone, ex-member of the executive board, have been secretly arrested and unconstitutionally deported in the State of Colorado to that of the, and held in the penitentiary contrary to all law and judicial procedure;

"Whereas, The unlawful acts of the powers of the States of Colorado and in connivance to kidnap the executors of the Western Federation

of Miners is presumptive evidence of a conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association to judicially murder labor leaders for the purpose of disrupting a labor organization that they are determined to destroy; and

"Whereas, The only evidence against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is the confession of the murderer of the ex-governor, Steunenberg, who was previous to making the confession, under the tutelage of the self-confessed murderer and Pinkerton thug, McParland; and

"Whereas, All the acts of the governors of Colorado and Idaho in this case indicate that they are carrying out the orders of the Mine Owners' Association; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the wage workers of Jamestown, N. Y., in mass meeting assembled, denounce the murderous conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association, backed by the Standard Oil Company, against our comrades of the Western Federation of Miners. We call upon the wage workers throughout the country to rise up in protest with all the force at their command, to prevent the murder of our comrades. To their support and in support of the cause of the revolutionary movement, we pledge our moral and financial aid, at once, and every other assistance within our power that may be required to prevent the carrying out of this murderous plot."

The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. P. B.

## TRAUTMANN ON DECK.

Goes to Youngstown to Personally Conduct I. W. W. Defence Against A. F. of L. Scab-Herders.

Youngstown, O., May 16.—The strike of the tinsers and slaters who demand that the bosses deal with their local through the I. W. W. grows more interesting each day. W. E. Trautmann, national secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., arrived in Youngstown Tuesday morning. From now on he will have control of the strike at the I. W. W. headquarters. With him now are associated Markley and Roadhouse, district organizers.

M. O'Sullivan at the head of the Sheet Metal Workers' Association, who

Furnished Tinsers and Slates affiliated with the A. F. of L., to the bosses whose men were on strike, has been reinforced by Peter Mulvihill, business agent of the International Association of Sheet and Tin Roofers, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, and Stewart Reed of Chicago, at the head of the field organizers of the Gompers' organization, with headquarters in Chicago. Mulvihill who accompanied three slaters out from Pittsburgh to this city, will likely return home to-night. It is alleged that some of his men assigned to duty here are rebelling against conditions and are being persuaded by

The Vigilance Committee of the strikers to come out. Providing the new comers continue to waver it is likely that Mulvihill will remain for several days at least.

On his arrival in the city this morning Mulvihill was met by one of the strikers and escorted to the I. W. W. hall. He held a conference with the executive committee of the strikers. He was requested pointblank to call out all of the men sent here by the International Association of Sheet and Tin Roofers. He stated that he did not have authority to do this. He promised, however, to

Investigate Conditions and make a report at headquarters.

He stated that he understood that the bosses had established a minimum wage of \$3 a day. The men he is sending here are being paid \$4 a day. Mike Logan, one of the new comers, conversed with several of the strikers this morning. He said that slaters had been receiving 50 cents an hour in the Smoky City for over four years. He stated that by his agreement with the head of his labor organization—the man who assigned him to duty here—he was guaranteed the Pittsburg rate.

The Minimum Asked by the strikers is about \$2.87.

Trautmann and Mulvihill had quite a heated discussion before the latter left the I. W. W. hall. The former termed the A. F. of L. officials assigned to duty here as hirelings of the bosses. According to the officials of the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W., the fight here will be waged to the finish. The two big organizations in the labor world have clashed. It is the meeting of two vast armies of toilers and Youngstown has been selected for the battle ground. The I. W. W. has been steadily gaining ground in spite of the A. F. of L. leaders, and is confident of winning in the present fight.

The Metal Workers' Union has 300,000 members.

## RUSSIA.

The Bulletin of the Russian Social Democratic Party contains this passage: "Meanwhile, the government continues to arrest the delegates elected to the Douma and has not the slightest intention of freeing certain citizens, in spite of the fact that they have been elected Deputies."

"The working class continues, for the most part, to refrain from taking part in the elections, seeing that their decisions are in advance thrown over by the joint pressure of the administration and the employing class, and that the few workingmen who are allowed to be elected are almost everywhere promptly lodged in prison."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

# TEXAS WORKINGMEN

## MEET UNDER I. W. W. AUSPICES TO DENOUNCE COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGE.

Pass Resolutions Reciting the Illegal Acts of the Mine Owners' Association and Their Puppets, the Governors and President—Extend Financial and Physical Aid If Necessary.

Houston, Texas, May 10.—In accordance with circular received from W. E. Trautmann, General Secretary Executive Board, I. W. W., Chicago, calling for an open agitation meeting in behalf of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Defense Fund, Local 270 held a mass meeting at 4 p.m., May 6, in I. W. W. Hall. There was a fairly good attendance and much interest was manifested. The president explained briefly the object of the call and declared the meeting open informally. Several short talks were made, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by rising vote:

Whereas, The treatment meted out to the laboring people in the Idaho bullpen is not yet forgotten by the public; and,

Whereas, The still later treatment meted out to the working class of Colorado is still fresh in the minds of all lovers of liberty; and,

Whereas, We all remember how Governor Peabody hired the State militia to the Mine Owners' Association to terrorize the mining districts of Colorado; and the same militia did insult and mistreat women, and tear families asunder, and deport over 200 peaceable citizens from their homes into exile on the Kansas prairies; and,

Whereas, We all remember how the people of the terrorized districts, having appealed ineffectually to every known local authority, received an answer from the State Circuit Court to the effect that the working people have no right that the capitalists are bound to respect; and,

Whereas, Appeals have been made to President Roosevelt to protect citizens in the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States, and the famous exponent of the "Square Deal" defender of right, and of the Constitution of the United States he is sworn to defend, simply replied: "It is a State issue, and Federal authorities have no jurisdiction"; and,

Whereas, None of us have yet forgotten that the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado, without law or justice, deliberately disfranchised the people of that State by setting aside the majority vote and unseating the choice of the people for Governor, and putting into the

chair a capitalistic tool that had not even been in nomination for the office; and then fining men for contempt of court for telling the truth about it; and

Whereas, We have seen the last crowning anarchistic act of the Governor of Idaho and the so-called Governor of Colorado conspiring together and plotting with some of the most notorious outlaws, ex-convicts, cut-throats, and murderers in the United States; and in the dead of night kidnapping three citizens of Denver, to wit: Comrades Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, and spirit them into Idaho, and turning them over to be tortured to death by inches; and

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States, on April 23 refused a hearing on an appeal of habeas corpus in the cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, December 30, 1905, thus giving and permitting the Colorado and Idaho plotters full swing to consummate their hellish design;

Whereas, Later the Supreme Court of Colorado handed down a decision to the effect that a Governor has the right to suspend habeas corpus at will; virtually conferring on him the power and authority of a Czar; therefore, be it unanimously

Resolved, That from the light of the above facts, we, the Industrial Workers of the World, Local 270, and members of other labor organizations, in mass meeting assembled in I. W. W. Hall, 791, Preston avenue, Houston, Texas, this 6th day of May, 1906, for the purpose of devising the best means of rendering our assistance to the Western Federation of Miners in this crisis when consolidated capital threatens to legally murder its leaders, our comrades, in order to remove men whom it cannot move by threats of violence or intimidation, by bribery or corruption, believe these comrades NOT GUILTY, and pledge our support financially—and physically, if necessary—in order to prevent the consummation of this dastardly capitalistic Pinkerton conspiracy, by which it is intended to legally murder our comrades, Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, whose only fault is that they would not, and will not, betray the interests of those who elected them to positions of trust; and, be it further

Resolved, That we will from the hour that these comrades are condemned make the whole proceedings a political campaign issue from Maine to California and from the Dakotas to the Gulf, and we will unceasingly agitate and proclaim these infamous and dastardly actions until every workingman of our class is informed and these wrongs and outrages are vindicated; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the I. W. W. Journal, the Daily and Weekly People, local papers, the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, and W. E. Trautmann.

At the close of the meeting \$7.50 was

donated for the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Defense Fund and forwarded to W. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer, I. W. W., Chicago.

## THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

### A GERMAN VIEW OF THE RELATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND THE POLITICAL WORKING CLASS MOVEMENTS—CAPE TOWN SOCIALISTS ISSUE A PAPER.

#### GERMANY.

The Metal Workers' Journal, which on May 1 printed an edition of 307,000 published therein an article by Paul Kampfmeier on "The Trade Unions and the Party." The article concluded with the words:

"The Trade Unions, in so vigorously shielding themselves from anything which would tend to fuse their individuality of action with that of the party, are not thereby renouncing their fundamental right to political action. That belongs to all wage earners as a class. The vital interest of the militant proletariat compels the organization of the Social Democratic party, independent of the Unions, it compels the organization of an autonomous economic union, and it compels the combined action of both these organizations in the struggle of the wage slave against capital."

The Metal Workers' Union has 300,000 members.

#### RUSSIA.

The Bulletin of the Russian Social Democratic Party contains this passage: "Meanwhile, the government continues to arrest the delegates elected to the Douma and has not the slightest intention of freeing certain citizens, in spite of the fact that they have been elected Deputies."

"The working class continues, for the most part, to refrain from taking part in the elections, seeing that their decisions are in advance thrown over by the joint pressure of the administration and the employing class, and that the few workingmen who are allowed to be elected are almost everywhere promptly lodged in prison."

"The last law relating to the press destroys the last traces of the famous "liberty of the press" of the October manifesto. The law forbids, under pain of fine and imprisonment, the publication of information on the actions of the government, of its officials, or of the military authorities, when this information is likely to rouse in the people sentiments of hostility to the government or the army. How shall we proceed not to excite the people against the government, if it becomes necessary to give out information on the plots of the bureaucracy against liberty, on the summary execution without trial, on the sacking and total destruction of entire towns by the Cossacks?"

#### SWITZERLAND.

There is a class republic at Berne the same as at Paris. The police of Berne have just arrested, in spite of his protests, a member of the Bund, David Machlin. As usual, the reactionary press sought to make of the member an anarchist. Machlin was finally brought before the police and fined, on the ground that he had neglected to present his passport. Meanwhile, three plain-clothes men were allowed to penetrate his dwelling, and went through everything he had, confiscating all his Socialist books, the records of the Bund in various countries, all his correspondence and addresses, a passport in the name of Kowal, many photographs, and a box containing chemicals for analytic research. The police of Berne will now probably make of the affair a wild story of bombs and explosives, to tickle the ears of the special agents of H. M. Nicholas II.

"The working class continues, for the most part, to refrain from taking part in the elections, seeing that their decisions are in advance thrown over by the joint pressure of the administration and the employing class, and that the few workingmen who are allowed to be elected are almost everywhere promptly lodged in prison."

The same evening Machlin was ar-

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### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888 . . . . .	2,068
In 1890 . . . . .	21,157
In 1896 . . . . .	36,564
In 1900 . . . . .	34,191
In 1904 . . . . .	34,172

Through frank abandonment of that  
which can not be sustained lies our only  
road to truth. —GOLDWIN SMITH.

### "LAW" AND "REBELLION".

The Duma has met. The Czar has delivered his oration from the throne. The Lower House has proceeded to organize, and its several delegations are at work drawing up their special clauses to be inserted in the answer to the Crown. It needs no strain of the imagination to picture the frame of mind in which the Romanoff Despot, ensconced behind his grenadiers in Peterhoff Palace, looks upon the attitude and performances of the parliament that is housed in the Tauride Palace.

Russia has been governed by LAW. There is no country on the face of the globe that is not, or could escape being so. Russia, not being a part of the spheres but a terrestrial affair, partakes of the essential features of terrestrialities. One of these features is that she is LAW-GOVERNED. The form of the LAW, the method of its enactment, the procedure of its enforcement—these are matters of detail. They do not affect the main question. By the organic LAW of Russia the Throne, together with its Grand-Ducal establishments, is the fountain of the LAW. The Throne is Parliament, Executive, Judiciary. It debates, it considers, it amends, it moves the "previous question" and it enacts; it also thereupon executes, adjudicates and enforces obedience. At least it was so up to now. During all this time, and up to now, the mouthpieces of Russian LAW have pointed with pride to the dazzling record of Russian LAW. "See," they declared, "how mighty Russia has become—thanks to her LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS; she may not have won battles on the seas, and may not always have won battles on land, but the power and the glory of her arms have asserted themselves mightily in the affairs of Europe, at many a critical juncture—thanks to her LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS; behold her stately, superb palaces, contemplate the splendor of her court, gaze at the long figures of the loans which she can raise, and all of which attest to the prosperity of her people, the faces of whom shine in the oil of contentment—thanks to her LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS; admire Russia, at the top of the list of nations in point of area, of wealth, of natural resources, of glory, of happiness—thanks to her LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS!" Suddenly a meddlesome set of people seek to overthrow the LAW. A Duma, with its "Constitutional Democrats", its "Peasant Delegation" its "Socialist Radicals"—all of which are repugnant to the LAW—are bent upon ushering in a new state of things. And every feather in the LAW bristles up aghast. "These folks", so does Russian LAW now cry, "seek to assert the privilege of disorder; they seek to overturn the LAW; they seek to pull society off its hinges; they seek to overthrow all the glories and the happiness that the LAW has brought about; they are REBELS!"—There may be those who hold in contempt, as silly if not perverse, the language and the thoughts of the LAW in Russia, as these thoughts and this language are entertained by the Romanoffs and find expression among the Romanoffs. If there be any such, let him look nearer home at our own Fairbankses. He will be struck at the identity of the poise of the two sets, and he will learn no little from the identity.

The fact is that the LAW is a fluent, not a petrified affair. What is LAW to-day was REBELLION yesterday, and what is REBELLION to-day will be LAW to-morrow. LAW and REBELLION are but temporary phases of the identical thing. REBELLION ripens into LAW, and LAW breeds REBELLION, which, in turn, will again ripen into LAW, and thus on forever and for aye. The Nicholases I. ows of the LAW, screeching distractingly at the REBELLION of representative Government that is about to supplant them as LAW, are not essentially different from the Fairbankses ows of the LAW, now in

force in America, as they flutter alarmed at, and invoke the aid of the Deity against the REBELLION of Socialism which likewise is destined to enthrone itself as LAW. All of which means that the LAW will prevail, which is another way of saying that the Nicholases and Fairbankses MUST GO.

### HIRSCH!—TARARA-BOOM-DE-AY!

Baltimore papers of recent date have had a gay and festive note, a decidedly gay and festive appearance. The picture they cast upon the canvas of the mind may be thus roughly sketched:—

The center of the stage is held by one Edward Hirsch, a gentleman, until now but hence no longer, to fortune and to fame unknown. Mr. Hirsch is introduced to the public as the "President of the Baltimore Federation of Labor", and the "head of a new political organization", the "Workingmen's Political League." In the rear and not perfectly visible are a number of figures. The master of ceremonies, in the shape of a dapper reporter, informs the audience that the figures in the rear and at the sides are Archbishops Ryan, Glennon and Keane, President-Educator-Gompers, and "several other men who are leading lights in the Trades Union movement". The various figures seem to be holding something in their hands; it looks like crooked and bent wires which extend from the figures and center on the body of Hirsch, fastened to various parts of the gentleman's anatomy. As the curtain goes up Mr. Hirsch is hardly distinguishable from the figures in the rear. Immediately, however, after the announcement introducing him and the chorus of figures, Mr. Hirsch bolts forward before the foot-lights. The suddenness of the bolting suggests the thought that the figures in the rear jointly imparted motion and velocity to him with the aid of their feet. At any rate, Mr. Hirsch straightens up and speaks a little piece. He is "against Socialism", he is "against Anarchy", but "Labor has other enemies"—at this point several of the wires, that hung slack, perceptibly begin to tighten—he "proposes to fight them at the polls". Several of the wires tighten with a sudden jerk, doubling Mr. Hirsch up to the right. Warned, he continues: "But we are not going to nominate full tickets" (the set of wires that had been pulled tight slacken again) "We may simply get out and fight candidates in other parties" (at this point another set of wires are suddenly drawn in making Mr. Hirsch bend over to the left almost beyond his balance) "at the same time we shall fight for our rights". And so the piece goes on, one time one wire, another time another wire drawing the performer's upper body alternatively to the right, then to the left, then backward, and then forward until the piece is ended with a general chorus of—

Hirsch! Tarara-boom-de-ay!

And the curtain drops.

As liver-worts and anemones are harbingers of summer, so are "labor political parties" early harbingers of the campaign season. Mr. Hirsch is not the first, nor will he be the last of the friends of Mr. Gompers, who, backed by Republicans, Democrats or Pulpitarians, as the occasion may require, step forward periodically at this season to do some little political business. One of the latest of these Gompers adepts to go through the performance was one Weinsheimer of this city, now in the penitentiary.

### SHYSTER SOCIALISM.

This week's issue of "The Worker" is illuminated with an article by Thomas J. Morgan, Attorney and Councillor at Law of Chicago, on the proper attitude of a party of Socialism towards Unionism. The article is condemnatory of the Industrial Workers of the World; the gist of it is found in the conclusion that the officials of the Socialist party and its members should support the party's position in its relation to the economic organization of the workers. And what is that position? The Esquire proceeds to explain: "THIS POSITION REQUIRES EVERY MEMBER TO JOIN THE UNION OF HIS TRADE OR OCCUPATION."

Had the Esq. stopped there, then, his Socialism would have been of his usual stamp—the stamp that Adolf Strasser, with one little question, let all the wind, or all the water, out of at the Denver convention of the A. F. of L.—in short the windbag, or the tub without a bottom stamp—or, in still other words, the stamp of Socialism that does not square with facts. Only last month the Silver Bow, Mont., Trade and Labor Assembly triumphantly acquitted the A. F. of L. of scabbing, preferred against them by the Gompers Union, and the acquittal was based upon the principle and fact that the Gompers Union REFUSED TO TAKE THESE MEN INTO ITS ORGANIZATION. The A. F. of L. Marble Workers charged \$200 initiation fee, thus keeping out the large number who have not that amount; the

organizations even more; the case has been recorded in these columns of a garment worker, who, not having the initiation cash, was told by Reich, then the chief of the body: "Have you not a coat, do you not have a coat?" Likewise has the document been printed in these columns by which Gompers' Tobin contracted with a shoe manufacturing firm, in consideration of the firm's allowing Tobin to organize its employees, that he, Tobin, would not organize the employees of certain other competing firms. The list could be prolonged indefinitely. It tells the tale and explains why the bulk of the Working Class is unorganized—the "existing Unions" are not labor organizations, they are caricatures of Trusts, they are Job Trusts, their structure excludes the idea of organizing the Working Class, they raise barriers against the admission of more members than they can conveniently provide for, they thus exclude the majority of the workers from organization. Non-members could not break in with an axe. These are facts. None who ventures to speak upon the subject of the attitude of a party of Socialism towards Unionism may ignore them. Accordingly, the Trades Union attitude of the Esq. would amount to demanding from every member of his party the impossible feat of "joining the existing Union of his trade," notwithstanding the doors are bolted and barred against him. Such a "Trades Union attitude" would be a genuine sample of Morganian Socialism—it does not square with the facts, it is

What but a mockery is "Equality of Protection to Property" under a social system in which the toolless man must sell himself into wage slavery in order to earn a scanty living?

What but a mockery is "Equality of Protection to Life and Liberty" under a social system in which the confiscation of the wealth produced by the wage slave is sacrificed as "Prosperity"?

What but a mockery is "Equality of Protection to Life and Liberty" under a social system whose "glories" are necessarily predicated upon the sufferings of the masses. Unless the life and liberty of the toiling masses are daily ground down, how could the Consuelo Vandebiltts, the Whitneys, the Goulds, the Longworths, the Rockefellers, the Leiters, etc., etc., live in the Asiatic splendor that constitutes "American Prosperity"?

Capitalism denies equality of opportunities. Socialism will establish it as a sacred inheritance. As sacred as is the right of suffrage and its equality, denying to any man more votes than one and safeguarding to all that one vote—just so sacredly inalienable must man's Equality of Opportunities be. As society recognizes that equality of opportunity at the hustings could not exist, even theoretically, without the paraphernalia requisite to voting are furnished by society to all alike, so does Socialism triumphantly maintain that equality of opportunities to work, live, love, laugh, and enjoy life are out of all question without the paraphernalia requisite to work are also furnished by society to all alike. And Socialism will triumphantly enforce the rule.

The Boston "Sunday Herald" must be exceedingly innocent, or a regular Rev. McArthur sycophant to capitalism.

One of the debaters in the Duma, Kiseleff, of Penza, speaking in favor of unicameral Legislature said, "A bicameral Legislature might be well enough in the United States and Great Britain, but Russia proposes to give the Western world generally a lesson in true democracy." As a sign of progressiveness in certain elements of the Douma, this is refreshing. The idea of "barbaric Capitalism ride over them, never finding fault with the Unions or leaders who place them at such a disadvantage, and allow their proletarian potentiality for the overthrow of capitalism to go to waste. And such a course is soberly proposed as feasible and as Socialism!

Such is the attitude of the Socialist party as recommended by Mr. Thomas J. Morgan. The argument by which the gentleman recommends his conclusion is "28 years experience as a factory hand" and "25 years active membership" in Trades Unions. If 38 and 25 years' experience in the Labor Movement has left "workingman Tom" in such dense ignorance concerning the facts of the case and the trend of the Labor Movement, our advice to "lawyer Tommy" is to keep dark as to the much smaller number of years experience he has had at law. If 38 and 25 years in the Labor Movement could not enlighten him on that subject, thick enough to cut must be his ignorance on jurisprudence.

Or is it merely a case of shysterism transferred to the field of Labor?

INNOCENCE OR WHAT?

The Boston "Sunday Herald" asks: "What warrant has a human being for asking of society or of the state anything more than equal rights, equal privileges, and equal opportunities, with equal protection to liberty and property?" One should say that such a question fits only a Socialist's mouth, and that it can be in the nature of a thrust at capitalism only. Strange to say the question is asked as a thrust at Socialism, stranger yet it is asked in defense of capitalism!

Equality of rights, equality of opportunities, equality of protection to life, liberty and property—these are the demands of Socialism, and these are things that Capitalism denies de facto, however much it preaches them.

What but a mockery is "Equality of Rights" under a social system in which the Law has to be paid for by its weight in gold? The poor wage earner cheated by the employer out of \$2 has no choice but submit to be cheated. His "Rights" are "Equal" (on paper) to the "Rights" of his employer. He has the

cash), he has the "Right" to go into Court (if he has the money) to fight it out. But the very fact that he is a wage slave implies he has no such cash. Even the large shippers, as the debate in Congress on the railroad rate bill brought out, enjoy no "Equality of Rights" with the railroads. These can afford to fight the cases out so long that the shipper is ever the loser. In fact, this was THE point of discussion throughout the debates—the anti-railroad Senators seeking to bar the railroads from their court

maneuvers of delay, the railroad Senators seeking to keep things as they are. If such is the predicament of a rich shipper under capitalism, what must not be the pickle of a poor wage slave?

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## IN QUEST OF LIGHT

A series of letters, written by Goldwin Smith to the New York "Sun" in the course of the last six or seven years, have been collected by their author and are now published under the above title by the Macmillan Company in a neat-169-page book. The subject seems to be if not theologic, religious, or controversial. Probably most people who read the book will acquire that impression at the start, and finish the book with the impression confirmed. It is a mistake. There have been other books before that exposed dogmatic religion, planting themselves on science. Of these works it may be said that, by adopting a scientific dogmatism, they also read themselves out of the court of practical life. They became as abstract and therefore as unsatisfactory as the religious dogma, still hold it imprisoned in the dogma of capitalism. At any rate, "In Quest of Light" is the first work that proceeds from the camp of capitalist thought which the Socialist can read with profit and which will contribute to his spiritual exaltation. The work bears testimony to the Socialist principle that the highest morality awaits the most solid material foundation, and that Socialism, bringing, as it does, the solid material foundation for morality, is, indeed, the great historic Movement that it claims to be—at once economic, political and religious.

"Labor is a criminal block to the trade school", says the Manufacturers' Association, now in session in this city. As is most often the case with them, the Parryites are wrong again. The criminal block is the competitive system in which they believe so strongly, but whose logical results they strive so hard to dodge when they militate against themselves. Given an army of workingmen whose wages depend on "the beneficent laws of supply and demand," it is but logical that they should want the supply of Labor to be less than the demand; just as the Manufacturers' Association desires the demand for commodities to exceed the supply, a condition that they seek to maintain by a tariff excluding imports in their particular branches of industry. Labor is only criminal, from the Manufacturers' standpoint, when it does not permit the competitive system to work in the Manufacturers' interest; regardless of the fact that the manufacturers themselves seek to regulate that system to their own advantage. This contradictory course, is dictated by the fact that Labor is compelled to work as cheap as possible, in order to perceive their simultaneous constructive operations. Consequently, he is unable to take a hand in the work of construction, and limits himself to the asking of questions. The questions, nevertheless, are sublime.

Goldwin Smith plants himself flat-footed upon science. In the true spirit of the scientist he is ready to bow to the fiat of science, however unpalatable the fiat. What does not accord with science must go. To use his own words, taken as to-day's Quotation at the head of this page—"through frank abandonment of that which can not be sustained lies our only road to truth"—and he frankly throws overboard all that science orders overboard. He is a materialist in that sense, and boldly affirms it. But in the process of his materialism certain facts do not escape him. He acts neither blindly, nor puffed up with "the pride of superficial learning" that distinguishes the pseudo Darwinians and most of the parrots after Herbert Spencer. Differently from these he would not wash out the bath with the baby. His truly scientific spirit which implies aggressiveness, coupled with modesty, rebels at what may be called the Knipperdolings of science. His views on the subject are summed up in the sentence: "Ultra-physics is evidently beginning to affect morality, particularly in relation to the duty of strong nations and races towards the weak." Goldwin Smith by that sentence proves that he has come square up against the great Social Question. Science, having overthrown the foundation of Biblical morality, threatens, in his mind, to scourge morality itself. If the author had firmer faith in that very materialism which he recognizes as indispensable to truth, he would be assailed with no such misgivings. There is no danger to morality. But morality can not be saved by itself. Idealism will grow more luxuriant than ever. What now seers its leaves and threatens to crush its roots with the gospel of the "Big Stick" is a purely transitory manifestation. It is a manifestation that springs from the circumstance that physicalism, or materialism, or science, whatever the name by which we may call the thing, has not yet attained supreme control. The "Big Stick" is but a manifestation of the sense of self-defense. With a bogus science still holding sway in economics and sociology, the lives of all are in perpetual danger. The "Big Stick" sprouts up naturally under the conditions. It is not physicalism but

partial physicalism, with its accompaniment of baseless morality, that breeds the "Big Stick."

Complete physicalism, or recognition of scientific facts on the domain of economics and politics, will furnish such a foundation as never was before for idealism, or be it religion. That completeness of physicalism is approaching.

The economics of the Social Revolution are asserting themselves. Socialism, now past the stage of speculation, renders idealism assured, religion beyond the point of doubt.

It is not by moaning over the disarrayousness of a community without morals that the disaster will be avoided. It is by helping to furnish the material foundation for morality that the disaster will be averted and its opposite instituted.

The quandaries that beset Goldwin Smith are but the result of his bourgeois habits of thought, which, while his intellect has been emancipated from ecclesiastical dogma, still hold it imprisoned in the dogma of capitalism. At any rate,

## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

### CAN'T GET ALONG WITHOUT THE DAILY PEOPLE.

To the Daily People—I cannot get along without you! A workingman does not get his "Daily bread," if he doesn't read the Daily People.

Thor Thorson.  
Faribault, Minn., May 6.

### THE NEW JERSEY UNITY CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In order to "bunch" an answer to many inquirers, I should like to say through the columns of The People that the proceedings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference, in pamphlet, is going out well, 5,000 copies already disposed of.

The pamphlet is evidently creating much interest in the question of militant Socialist unity, especially in places where the knowledge that the conference had been held was unknown to members of the Socialist party. I cannot anticipate by giving particulars, but have been informed that joint meetings will be held in several places to discuss the manifesto.

In distributing the pamphlet do not overlook the sympathizers of the movement. They, too, are interested. Even for beginners the pamphlet has good propaganda material.

The pamphlet has gone from coast to coast, but there are many places in between that have not yet been heard from and we hope they, too, will take up the work of pushing the pamphlet.

John Hossack.  
Jersey City, N. J., May 16.

### REMEMBERED THIS ALL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed please find \$3.00, one for the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund; one for the National Agitation Fund, and one for the State Agitation Fund, which, in the words of B. Reinstein, is a very much neglected fund at the present time. Now that State Organizer Rudolph Katz is out on the road, we should do something to sustain its support. Put me down for \$1.00 a month to be paid to the State Agitation Fund.

J. J. Leahy.  
New York, May 17.

### CONDITION OF OUR 'FRISCO FRIENDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Enquiries are coming from all parts of the country as to "what happened to our comrades" in the San Francisco catastrophe. I cannot answer all these letters in detail and therefore take this means to answer all at once.

Be happy if you hear no news for no news at this time means good news. If we had to mourn one of ours we would soon ask you to mourn with us. Four comrades of either the S. L. P. or I. W. W. have sustained slight injuries from which they are rapidly recovering. These are Briski, O'Conner, McGinty and Vogeli. All the active members have reported and it really seems as if no one was missing. But as some books are lost it will take some time to fully establish the record. We can almost say now that a miracle has happened to the comrades.

The organizations are becoming re-established in San Francisco and are holding well together. The members will be looked to and cared for through the individual organizations. The details of the work of the movement will have to be related later on.

Fraternal,  
Olive M. Johnson.  
Fruitvale, Cal., May 11.

### NO McPARLANDISM!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to warn all Sections of the Socialist Labor Party to be very careful in accepting new members. If a new member shows any sign of being anarchistic he should at once be expelled. Last Sunday a man came to my house. He was formerly a detective for a railroad and judging from his conversation he is still a detective. He advocated all kinds of crazy anarchistic measures, such as shooting the man who discharged him; and then he asked me what I thought of such plans? My answer to him was that he was a fool; that he should not talk such nonsense to me. Mind you, on top of this foolish talk he said he would like to join the Socialist Labor Party. I told him that the Socialist Labor Party brands such men as him as being anarchists and would not tolerate him or any other man who advocates lawlessness. I further told him that Socialists know that the pen is mightier than the sword and that as soon as the working class was properly educated, then and not until then will they get what they want and need.

I say, no McParlandism in Columbus.  
Otto Steinhoff.  
Columbus, O., May 15.

### PROPAGANDISTS AT WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having been asked to tell how we continually get so many subs for the Weekly People in this small town, would say that the subscriptions are the result of propaganda effort by Comrade Lapidus and myself.

There are many sympathizers with the movement, who, if approached and put clear upon certain matters, become more interested. The Socialist party people here are honest, and gladly listen when the class struggle is explained from our Socialist Labor Party standpoint. We tell them of our party owned press also, and they realize the necessity of its being so owned.

We have, perhaps, one to three or four talks with them, individually, and then they subscribe, the Weekly People itself does much to interest them. We believe we are doing good work and we stand for revolutionary Socialism.

N. Dufner.  
Lynden, Wash., May 7.

### NO LAGGING IN WISCONSIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Gradually the time is coming when the different political parties of the Badger State will have to prepare themselves again for the fall campaign. The Socialist Labor Party will not lag behind, notwithstanding the fact that it requires time, money and much hard work of the members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party to take part in the election.

Comrades, again your efforts are required, see to it that you do as much now as you did in the past, then the future will see your labors crowned with success.

The Social Democrats held a protest meeting against the Colorado outrage on May 3, at Freie Gemeinde Hall. They had about as many people in the hall as we had at our protest meeting some time ago. Those that were at the protest meeting, held under the auspices of the Social Democratic party, were very enthusiastic. But, nevertheless, it reflects upon the quality of the Social Democratic party, upon its make up, that as a Social Democrat said, "this crime was not made known at every campaign meeting held by the S. D. P." "That would have been the right way to do," continued this man, "while there, the people could have been easily reached without additional expenses. Now," he further said, "it has been a hard thing for us to get as big a crowd together as you people had at your meeting. Why didn't they talk where true Socialist measures demanded it? They would lose votes."

This man understands the situation. Section Milwaukee held a great and very enthusiastic May demonstration on May 1. It was then seen that the embers of the revolutionary fire is ever fanned by the good will and activity of the two revolutionary organizations—the S. L. P. and I. W. W.

H. B.  
Milwaukee, Wis., May 13.

### PROGRESS IN ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night's Section meeting was quite a success. Seven new members were admitted. The comrades have taken new life. We had sent for fifty copies of the New Jersey Conference; all were sold in one week; more are ordered. The rank and file of the Socialist party are catching on. It is surprising—the lack of knowledge—worse than I thought; the Socialist party members knew nothing of this conference.

There has been a rumbling in their ranks here for some time and this pamphlet is bringing it to a focus. Hoehn and his bunch will soon be where they belong; for instance, G. A. Hoehn played the old game of handing in his resignation as editor of "Labor" with a long list of whys, wherefores, and reasons, at two different times and it worked fine (for Hoehn); so last Sunday night he played it for the third time. His long document was read and immediately a motion was made to accept. Seconded and about to be put—when the Boss (Hoehn) jumped to his feet and the show commenced. A hot time for over two hours. All kinds of names and accusations were passed back and forth. When the vote was finally taken it was forty-five to twenty-four to accept his resignation; but the boss refuses to get out and his clique has called another meeting to consider the matter again. More details later. W. W. Cox.  
St. Louis, Mo., May 12.

### FOR A RED-HOT STATE CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Realizing the importance of the coming campaign in New York State, not only to that State, but to the Party at large,

I herewith donate \$5 to the New York State Agitation Fund. It will be a great moral victory for the Socialist Labor Party to again appear on the official ballot. The foes of the Socialist Labor Party, in and out of the labor movement, who believed it consigned to oblivion through the loss of official standing, would receive a solar plexus knock-out; while the revolutionary workingmen, who will be rendered sick and disgusted with Hearstism, whether promulgated by the Independence League or the Socialist Party, will find candidates worthy of their class-conscious votes. The agitation incidental to the securing of signatures will be beneficial to the promulgation of Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World doctrines. The workingmen will want to know the difference between ourselves and Hearst and the Socialist Party. This will give us an opportunity to tell them not only the difference, but to lay down the basis upon which all genuine working class movements can unite. It will make at once for education, clarification and unification; from all of which the Socialist Labor Party cannot fail to profit. Further, not only will the work of Organizer Katz, and the corps of signature-getters who are seconding his efforts, prove beneficial, but so also will the contemplated tour of our gubernatorial candidate, Thomas H. Jackson, and one or two others, who may possibly be also sent out by the S. E. C. We have all the prospects of a red-hot campaign before us; all that we need is "the dough" to carry it on. I believe that this will be forthcoming; for I cannot believe that, with such prospects before us—with the general social atmosphere surcharged with revolutionary tension—the Socialist Labor Party of New York State will "lay down" and play the niggard and the coward; the New York Socialist Labor Party is not built that way. Fall to comrades; prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is no mistake about the confidence reposed in you by

J. E.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 15.

### A GOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Since it is evident, from reports of correspondents at the scene of action in Idaho, that the conspirators of the Mine Owners' Association, and their tools, the Pinkerton thugs, the governor of Idaho, and the capitalist press of that State, are endeavoring by every means in their power to keep the citizens of Idaho and especially of Canyon county, whence the miners, from attending the protest meeting held by the S. D. P. "That would have been the right way to do," continued this man, "while there, the people could have been easily reached without additional expenses. Now," he further said, "it has been a hard thing for us to get as big a crowd together as you people had at your meeting. Why didn't they talk where true Socialist measures demanded it? They would lose votes."

Perkins received 19,133 votes, and his opponent, Knickrehm, 9,639. Tracy will have to enter a second contest with Mahoney; Gareipy with Murphy; Christen with Weber; Hall with Fitzgerald.

Hoyloke, Mass., May 13. M. R.

### BELATED NEWS OF GILLHAUS' GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This letter was wrongly addressed. The result was that it knocked about the post office until a few days ago when it was returned to me. This will account for its lateness in reaching you:

Houston, March 18.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—August Gillhaus, National Organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialist Labor Party, arrived in Houston from New Orleans, Friday, March 2, and, on Saturday, went out to the Southern Pacific railroad shops and spoke to about seventy-five or one hundred men, pointing out clearly to them how, when a strike takes place under craft unionism, each craft scabs it on union men, and defeats itself by being organized in the A. F. of L. He concluded by advising his hearers to join the organization of their class, the Industrial Workers of the World.

The same night we invaded the stronghold of the enemy, the Labor Temple, and sold sixteen pamphlets and got four subs to the Weekly People; also got applications for membership in the I. W. W.

On Sunday, March 4, a rousing meeting was held on the Court House Square, Gillhaus speaking to over 500 people, several women being among them. He showed the barefoot plainly and forcibly where they were at and that the capitalist conditions would continue unless the wage workers came together, both on the political and economic field; forty-eight pamphlets were sold and two subs to the Weekly People were secured, as was one application for membership to the S. L. P. Section.

Monday we went to see some carpenters at noon hour and they promised to see that Gillhaus got before the local at eight that night, but they could only get him five minutes' time. Gillhaus went before them and thanked them for the courtesy of allowing him the five minutes, but told them that it would be impossible for him to discuss the labor movement to them in such a short time.

Tuesday, rain; could not get before the majority of the locals.

Wednesday, we went before the tailors, and about thirty-five or forty were present. Gillhaus spoke for one hour on Industrial Unionism; and then, turning round to the president, he said "I am well aware that you do not allow politics in your union and that it is not the policy of the A. F. of L. and Sam Gompers to allow them; but I would like to say a few words on the political side of the question if you will allow me." The president replied that he had stated correctly, that politics were eschewed from

all their meetings, but the rank and file

were better prepared and in a position to keep the flames confined to the district in which it starts. Capitalism will see to it that the business and residence districts are properly protected and built on more modern lines, with better material. But the slaves will again have their 2x4 houses congested in as small a space as possible and built with the same inflammable material, which will be a prey to both earthquake and fire.

While the overlords suffered a little inconvenience in retreating from the burning city on the 18th and 19th of April and the belles of society were almost a week from nervous prostration, not one was reported injured or dead. But from among the wrecked and burning homes of the slaves there extended an endless line of all kinds and manner of conveyances, carrying away the injured and dead. They tell us that the new San Francisco will not have any such horrors, because provision will be made for those things in the reconstruction of the great city. We shall see what we shall see.

James Walsh.  
San Francisco, Cal., May 11.

### GOMPERS' PRESTIGE WANING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Sam Gompers cannot boast of his popularity among cigar makers; during the recent elections for international officers he came near going under. Out of over 30,000 votes cast he received only a majority of 1,300 votes. There were 1,700 blanks cast; enough to defeat the "Great Sammy." Tom Tracy, and some more lesser lights, too, were swamped, and have to try again in a supplementary election the second Saturday in July. Nearly all of the big unions voted solidly against Perkins, Gompers, Tracy, etc.; it is the small unions who polled them through.

In Union 144, New York, Sam Gompers' former home union, he received 266 votes while his opponent, Anton Frank, received 389. In Union 90 New York, Gompers got 100 votes to Frank's 1202. In 141, New York, Gompers got 181, and Frank 83. In 165, Philadelphia, Gompers got 255 to Frank's 434. In 97, Boston, Gompers received 610 to Frank's 527.

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Whereas, Death has taken from us Comrade Joseph Russell whose life has been given for humanity; a life endowed with the patience and perseverance that the struggle for humanity alone brings forth; a life full of hope for his fellows; always cheerful and useful to those who were honest; a life full of the strength that honesty brings, but not strong enough to hold back the hands of the Reaper who takes us all;

Whereas, The death of our comrade has brought sorrow and affliction to the home of his wife and family;

Resolved, That we the comrades of Branch 3, Section Kings County, Socialist Labor Party, tender to the wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their distress and affliction; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife and family of our departed comrade and a copy sent for publication to our official organs, the Daily and Weekly People; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes so that the memory of a comrade whose life was worthy of emulation shall always be with us.

E. A. Archer, Rec. Secretary.

Comrade Russell's death was due primarily to an accident which he met with while at his work as engineer for the Union Ferry Co. Falling between two boilers he sustained injuries which laid him up. Pneumonia set in finally resulting in his death.

A. G. LOUISVILLE, KY. and T. A. S. BALTIMORE, MD.—The Church of any denomination must be expected to fight Socialism. Any other course would not be in keeping with the materialist conception of history, as proved by historic antecedents. The Church will fight Socialism, no less violently, no more successfully, than it has fought all progressive Movements, down to Abolitionism.

E. K. PORTLAND, ORE.—Loose thinking and vague feeling go together.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

### SECTION YONKERS, S. L. P.

Frank Pearson, Janvier Ave., Cedar Knolls, Yonkers, wants the Section's address.

E. M. K., MANCHESTER, N. H.

The matter will be handled next week.

C. H. W., EVANSVILLE, IND.

Article, rejected by "Watson's Magazine," will be published next week.

A. A., ST. PAUL, MINN.

It is not a disputable fact that Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President in 1876 was elected. Republican election frauds, committed by the returning boards of Louisiana, Florida and a third State, we now forget which, counted in Hayes. Philadelphia is a Republican city. The election frauds there proverbially put Tammany to shame. The Republican party commits election frauds as well as the Democratic party.

L. F., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Church, as well as gentle, was so afraid of having the light of Spinoza reach the people that it published pictures of him depicting him as a fiend. Unable to answer his arguments, the Church sought to frighten people against him personally by such slanders. Similar is the conduct of Socialist party officials against the Socialist Labor Party—and the slander will again meet but with defeat.

I. F. V. T., VALHALLA, N. Y.

There is as much sense in Van Buren Denslow's statement—"if labor is the cause of all value, then all variations in value must be variations in labor"—as there would be sense in the statement—"If gravitation is the cause of the fall of bodies, then all stoppage in the fall of bodies must be due to variations in gravitation." We know that gravitation can

**OFFICIAL**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

**S. L. P. OF CANADA.**

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont.  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
4-6 New Reade street, New York City  
(The Party's literary agency.)  
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

**CANADA S. L. P.**

Seeks Unity with Revolutionary Unionists On Political Field.

To all the members of the Western Miners Federation and the Industrial Workers of the World:

We, the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, are desirous of extending our organization as a political party of the workers, wherever men and women of the working class can be found who are convinced that our platform and principles stand for the emancipation of the whole working class by the taking over of all the means of production and distribution to be owned and operated for the benefit of the whole people; thereby guaranteeing to every worker the full product of his or her labor.

We refer you to the head officers of the Industrial Workers of the World to prove that we, as a party, have aided to the best of our ability the organization of the Industrial Workers of the Workers, as the only form of unionism worthy of the consideration of the workers and we want the members of both the organizations addressed to know that we have a political party formed in Canada for the express purpose of abolishing Capitalism and introducing the co-operative commonwealth. Where the W. F. M. and I. W. W. are already formed, we ask that those members will, before launching any independent labor party, communicate with us with a view to avoid a clash between them and us on the political field.

Fraternally yours,  
F. Haselgrave,  
National Secretary for Canada,  
361 Richmond street,  
London, Ont.

**OHIO S. L. P. ATTENTION.**  
To all Sections and Members of the S. L. P.

Greeting—Columbus has been decided upon as the seat of the next State convention. You are therefore called upon to elect delegates to the convention, which will convene at Fraternity Hall, 111½ South High street Columbus on SUNDAY, May 27th, 9 a.m.

Each Section is entitled to two delegates and one for each additional ten members or major fraction thereof; members at large to have voice and vote.

Visiting delegates are requested to notify Oscar Freer, 66 Wesley Block, Columbus, O., as to time of their arrival.

For the State Executive Committee,

Jas. Rugg, Secretary.

**GENERAL AGITATION FUND.**

The General Agitation Fund, designed for the purpose of keeping in the field S. L. P. agitators and organizers and seldom treated with the measure of consideration its importance would demand, received the following contributions during the week ending with Saturday, May 12:

Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield Mass. \$1.00  
R. S. Omaha, Neb. .30  
F. G. Maresch, Bellingham, Wash. .10  
E. C. Harding, Vineyard Haven Mass. .50  
J. V. Farrell, Ft. Pierce, Fla. .100  
"Cash." Union ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. .50  
John Sweeney, Boston, Mass. .100  
Total for the week. .5.50  
Previously acknowledged 2,633.61

Grand total \$2,645.11  
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

**LETTER-BOX.**

(Continued from page 5)

M. Reilly, 285 Barrow street, both of Jersey City, N. J.

E. L. D. TREMONT, N. Y.—A workingman's wages may go down from \$5.00 to five cents, without necessarily reducing his standard of living. If prices have taken such a tumble that with a nickel he can purchase all that he purchased before for \$5.00 then his standard of living has remained the same. On the other hand, if his wages rise from \$5 to \$5.50, but prices—rent, food, clothing, fines by the Union, fines by the employer, etc.—have gone up so that with \$5.50 he can purchase only what \$4.00 fetched before, then his standard of living has remained the same.

A. H. NEW YORK—The date of the "Volkszeitung" containing the call for the Volkszeitung Germans to organize themselves, and calling themselves the "trunk" and the "beacon" of the Social-

ist Movement in America, was December 3. The Weekly of December 30 handled the matter.

A. M. C. POSTON, MASS.—Roosevelt's literary style?—Circus-poster rhetoric.

A. I. S. PUEBLO, COLO.—The Supreme Court of the U. S. decision pronouncing the eight-hour law unconstitutional is found in 169 U. S. Reports, page 366.

P. R. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The "Union printshop" of ex-Governor Steunenberg "all his life" must have reference to the honorary membership to which the gentleman was elected by the Spokane I. T. U. But such was the howl raised throughout the land at the manifest impropriety of such a blood-thirsty foe of Labor being honored by a Labor organization that the "honorary" membership was eventually canceled.

J. ERSKINE, ORGANIZER, S. L. P., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Draft for \$56 for Russian Revolution, raised by joint Red Sunday meeting in your city, drawn in favor of D. De Leon and M. Hilkowitz, and inquired about a month ago by a Utah correspondent, whose name we cannot now recall, has turned up. It was mailed to Abe Cahan of the Jewish "Vorwaerts," and left neglected in a drawer in his office. The draft and correspondence was sent on the 17th instant, to this office with apologies through Comrade A. Epstein, 17 and 19 Attorney street, this city. Letter follows. Straighten up matters so that money may be forwarded to destination.

H. O'N. PROVIDENCE, R. I.; H. G. SARGENT, COLO.; J. S. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.; S. B. SEATTLE, WASH.; T. P. G. LYNN, MASS.; O. M. J. DIMOND, CAL.; J. C. M. LOCHFYNE, SCOTLAND; J. A. SHILO, PA.; A. S. W. NORTH ADAMS, MASS.; T. T. TROY, N. Y.; J. E. K. ELIZABETH, N. J.; A. E. COLUMBUS, O.; S. A. K. MILWAUKEE, WIS.; LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.; A. F. BUFFALO, N. Y.; V. R. V. S. PHILADELPHIA, PA.; A. L. NEW ORLEANS, LA.; L. D. BROOKLYN, N. Y.; L. L. DETROIT, MICH.; A. S. D. FINLAY, TEX.; C. H. W. EVANSVILLE, IND.; C. H. NEW ORLEANS, LA.; J. M. F. DU QUOI, ILL.; F. H. LONDON, ONT.; E. A. NEW YORK CITY.—Matter received.

**NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.**

Things have been moving a little more lively since the last acknowledgements. From May 11th to May 22nd, the following amounts have been received:  
Leon Pilout, New York ..... \$ 1.00  
E. Moonis, New York ..... 1.50  
Chas. H. Chase, New York ..... 1.00  
John M. Howard, Brooklyn ..... 1.00  
S. W. Brooks, Birmingham ..... 50  
Justus Ebert, Brooklyn ..... 5.00  
Schenectady: K. Georgeowitch, 50  
J. S. Weinberg, 50 ..... 1.00  
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. ..... 50  
M. L. Hiltner, New York ..... 1.00  
John J. Leahy, New York ..... 1.00  
L. Meinecke, New York ..... 1.00  
22nd and 33rd A. D. N. Y. Th. Bosse, 50; Lipshitz, 25; Baum, 10  
Kroner, 10; Zimmerman, 25 ..... 1.20  
A. Gollerstepper, New York ..... 1.00  
"Hallroom", Brooklyn ..... 1.00  
A. Touroff, Brooklyn ..... 1.00  
Collected on list 166 by A. Touroff, from: S. S. Schwartz, \$25; Dr. Leon Lemberg \$10 (both of Brooklyn) ..... 35.00  
Total ..... \$53.70  
Acknowledged May 9 ..... 42.23  
Grand total ..... \$95.93  
Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y. New York State Executive Committee.

**RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONIST FUND.**

During the week ending with Saturday, May 12, the following amounts were received for this fund:

Paul Colditz, Paterson, N. J. .... \$ 1.00  
Henry Eisenach, Schenectady, N. Y. ..... 2.00  
H. W. Schenectady, N. Y. ..... 1.00  
Duluth, Minn., Capt. J. J. Hibbard, \$5; Emil Peterson, \$2.... 7.00  
J. J. Brendas, Independence, Minn. ..... 2.00  
Sympathizer, Denver, Colo. .... 25

Total for the week. .... \$ 14.25  
Previously acknowledged 2,631.25

Grand total ..... \$2,645.50  
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

**INDIANAPOLIS DEBATE.**

On Tuesday evening June 5, a debate between Theodore Bernine and Frank F. Young will take place at headquarters of the Section, Indianapolis, 29 South Delaware street. This debate, involving as it does, very important points in the understanding of the principles of Socialism, makes it urgent upon all members to attend.

Organizer.

**THE WAR****ON THE WORKERS OF THE WEST—MAIN FACTS OF A MURDEROUS CAPITALIST CONSPIRACY.**

BY WM. R. FOX.

Capitalist concentration has met the strongest form of working-class organization. Tyrants, determined to rule, have collided with men resolute to be free. Liberty and despotism grapple in the arena; the ground shakes beneath their struggle; the world breathlessly awaits the issue.

The West is the scene of this herculean combat.

International capitalism, most developed in the United States, is most concentrated in the West. Albeit by its ownership of the government, it has secured control of prairies, forests, farms and mines.

Monopoly is in the saddle. From its capital city, New York, it dictates the destiny of millions. It declares war and loosens militia, regular soldiery and armed, irresponsible ruffians on the people at will. Laws and constitutions are trampled in the dust. The subsidized press justifies every crime of the ruling oligarchy. It slanders the abused and murdered victims.

It is a reign of terror without parallel in any previous age.

In the chief industries of the West the trust has overcome the middle class. Monopoly has beaten competition from the field. Purchases, grabs, steals, frauds and the advantage of large means has given it supremacy.

Farming, cattle-raising, sheep-herding, mining, are all on a large scale. Interested railroad kings dominate. They are also mine-owners. They are also cattle kings. They suck the life from the farmers. They make war on the sheep-ranchers.

Over the level plains of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado, on the rolling prairies and hills of Wyoming, along the great plateau of Utah and up in the natural parks of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevadas, cowboy and sheep-herder, at the bidding of masters, have mutually slaughtered each other. It is a war for the grass. The swift running sheep, moving in great flocks, shear off the verdure level with the ground, and the slow, cud-chewing cattle lumbering along behind, find no provender. They starve to death. Hence the deadly strife between the cattle men and the shepherds. The last family jar of capitalism would be defeated if the mines continue to supply ore. So the miners at Idaho Springs struck in sympathy. Then came the explosion—at the Sun and Moon mine, which was so well guarded by corporation thugs that no union man could get within a quarter of a mile of it. The dead body of a laborer was found. He had not been killed by the explosion. He had been shot. Suspicion pointed to desperadoes in capitalist employ. The explosion had been arranged to conceal another crime. The fourteen union miners, who were put on trial, were hurriedly acquitted and freed just as the evidence was beginning to point clearly at citizen alliance men.

Miners at Cripple Creek struck in sympathy.

Militia were ordered there. The civil authorities did not ask for them. Three thousand citizens protested.

Governor Peabody persisted in his determination to force conflict. Just then it was discovered that the State lacked funds to provide for the military. Then the Mine-Owners' Association put up the necessary money. It was an illuminating spectacle. The State soldiers were actually sold to the corporations. While a great cry was rising against this unpopular move, the needed explosion occurred—this time at the Vindicator mine. Two men were killed. No union man could come within a long distance of this mine, so strongly was it guarded. But the capitalists who planned this explosion gained their end, for the militia remained, paid by the mine-owners.

Miners at Telluride struck in sympathy.

Martial law was immediately declared.

Over a hundred union men were seized by capitalist ruffians and deported. Family men were dragged from their firesides and condemned by lawless scamps to work on the streets. Those who refused were tortured. The attempt to provoke a revolt was evident. But the union, though outraged, submitted. Their rare discipline could hide its time.

The attack of the moneyed villains continued. It would require a large volume to record their lawless acts. Soldiers, mine-owners and their bullies taunted, beat, banished and killed. Union men were forced under threat of torture and death to surrender their union cards. Union mines were closed down by the military. A uniformed dictator terrorized the community. Merchants were commanded not to sell food to union men. The Western Federation of Miners sent on the necessary supplies. The strike continued. The mines were practically unoperated, or worked at a loss. The corporations were losing millions. The miners were winning surely and peacefully in spite of merchant, mine-owner and military.

Then the corporations adopted other tactics. To plot the commission of outrages and fix the guilt on those they wish to destroy has ever been a favorite scheme with tyrants. And it will be effective as long as people can be fooled. Explosions began to occur.

April 29, 1899, a worthless concentrator, heavily insured, was blown up at Wardner, Idaho, by wretches in the employ of the Standard Oil Co., whose ill-paid, non-union men were on strike. Frank Stuenenberg, Governor of Idaho, declared martial law, civil officers were deposed, creatures of the corporations put in their places, 1,200 union men were thrown into a military stockade, the first bull-pen and nameless outrages were committed upon helpless women by capitalist thugs and United States troops. It was done to provoke civil war so that the miners might be ruthlessly massacred. The report of the Congressional Committee that investigated this affair was suppressed. It, too, plainly revealed the felonies of the mine-owners and their tools, and the innocence of the victimized miners.

The full infamy of this attack on the Western Federation of Miners cannot be told in a few lines. Steunenberg was justly execrated. But the class-conscious miners knew he was but an instrument. Capitalism is the real enemy. They reformed their shattered lines and stood solidly like the heroes they are.

tude of armed roughs and the military moved together with the unity of a settled program.

The union miners were attacked in their hall. Volley after volley was hailed upon them. They returned no shot, to the chagrin of the capitalists, who hoped they would defend themselves against the soldiers, and so invite massacre. Some of the union men were killed, several wounded. The rest surrendered and were imprisoned or deported.

Capitalist mob-rule continued. The press was overawed, the property of the union miners destroyed, their homes were violated, their wives and children were insulted and assailed. Savages never perpetrated more fiendish deeds.

All law was trodden underfoot. Pistols and ropes were shaken in the faces of the civil officials who were forced to resign. Corporation tools were put in their places. Courts were invaded by the military. Honest judges were treated with contempt. Their rulings were set aside. Acquitted defendants were placed again in jeopardy or held without charge.

When appeals were made for habeas corpus and for constitutional rights, General Sherman Bell exclaimed: "To hell with habeas corpus! We'll give 'em post mortems!"

And Lieutenant McClelland shouted: "To hell with the constitution!"

Capitalists everywhere approved. Proprietors of capitalist newspapers were especially delighted. They slandered the robbed, imprisoned, banished, beaten and murdered victims. But they were silent as the grave when—

Capitalist courts finally freed every union miner. They were innocent men. But several of the mine-owners' thugs were sentenced. Among these was one McKinney, who confessed that the Mine-Owners' Association had promised him one thousand dollars for his attempt to derail a train and for his perjury in swearing it upon union men. This villain was bailed out and set free by members of the Mine-Owners' Association.

Chas. H. Moyer lay in the bull-pen 105 days. Not a speck of evidence against him. He was released when his health was broken.

The Western Federation of Miners had received many wounds. But it recovered rapidly. It stood up again, vigorous, erect, intrepid, a magnificent champion of the working class; and it went on to Chicago and breathed a deathless soul into that new organization destined to emancipate the toilers, the Industrial Workers of the World.

The capitalists were terrified. Something must be done at once. Villainous "detectives" were put to work. A crime was planned and perpetrated.

Frank Steunenberg was prominent in the feuds of sheep-ranchers and cattle-men. He was feared and hated. His business rivals would rejoice to see him removed. He was also execrated by workingmen as the instigator of the first bull-pen.

But his death would result in no advantage to the Western Federation of Miners. Men, who, for the sake of their great cause, had endured numberless outrages without retaliation, would not, in the hour of their recuperation, imperil their growth, by stooping to injure such a worthless thing as Steunenberg.

But capitalists would reap double. A rival would be removed; and a pretext be given to attack and annihilate working-class organization, by hanging some prominent leaders.

So Steunenberg, no longer useful as a living man to the tyrants, was made serviceable in death.

He was blown to atoms.

Immediately capitalist press agents described how it was done. The sleuth was on hand with his prepared evidence. The shyster lawyer was ready with his perjury. Capitalist governors entered heartily into the conspiracy. The railroad corporation had its special train waiting. The military leaped out with fixed bayonets. The officers of the capitalist state pounced upon the victims. Even then, with these material powers upon their side, they feared the light. They waited till darkness enveloped the earth. And they dreaded one honest test, for they allowed the kidnapped men no word, no hearing, no attorney, no legal form, no constitutional guarantee.

The strike was won. The Western Federation of Miners sent on the necessary supplies. The strike continued. The mines were practically unoperated, or worked at a loss. The corporations were losing millions. The miners were winning surely and peacefully in spite of merchant, mine-owner and military.

Then the desperate capitalists plotted a series of appalling atrocities. Horrors were heaped on terror.

The depot at Independence was blown up. Eleven persons were killed, eight wounded. Bloodhounds, set on the trail of the dynamiter, ran into the cabin of a corporation mercenary. Dog after dog did the same. But the mine-owners had no desire to punish the monster. Their business was to destroy the workers who opposed them on the economic field. The deed was planned for this.

"Shoot and hang the union miners!" was the shouted order; and a multi-

**The Miners' Magazine**

ADICAL AND RATIONAL. A FEARLESS TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS. ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORKERS.

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this Nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break."

"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners is with the new-born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

The Miners' Magazine, published weekly by the Western Federation of Miners.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year.